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ham's Greatest Happiness principle to the theory of laissez-faire, making a significant distinction between social and unsocial freedom, through the modifications made by Gladstone and Mill, to the heart of Liberalism. "The heart of Liberalism is the understanding that progress is not a matter of mechanical contrivance, but of the liberation of living spiritual energy." In stating the relation between the state and the individual, the author makes clear that the conscience of the community has its rights as much as the conscience of the individual, and that the "right to work" and the right to a "living wage" are just as valid as the rights of person or property. He clearly distinguishes between Liberalism and Socialism, averring that economic Liberalism "seeks to do justice to the social and individual factors in industry alike, as opposed to an abstract Socialism which emphasizes the one side and an abstract Individualism which leans its whole weight on the other." Democracy is the development of social interest and the problem of all government is to bring home to each individual a sense of social responsibility.

The book closes with an inclusive and illuminating discussion of the present and future problems of Liberalism, such as pensions to wage-earners, the relations between the two houses of Parliament, relations between the state and land, and relations between the state and the wage-earner.

Professor Hobhouse is not constructing Utopias. His science is founded on the much sounder basis of social and political experience. Viewed either as a work on practical social and political problems, or as a work on political and social theory, the book is a most valuable contribution. The author has balanced his theories with social and political experience and has keenly analyzed social and political experience for their deeper meanings.

CLYDE L. KING.

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Hughan, J. W. *American Socialism of the Present Day.* Pp. x, 265. Price, \$1.25. New York: John Lane Company, 1911.

All fair-minded students of American social problems will welcome this sympathetic yet critical, detailed yet well balanced, study of a movement now commanding considerable popular attention. The book is the result of a successful endeavor to give a picture of present-day American Socialism, with special reference to the principal Socialist body in the United States, the Socialist Party. The writer takes up in turn the relations of the Marxian doctrine to the American movement, the modern conceptions of the Socialist commonwealth, and the immediate demands of the Socialist Party, illustrating each from quotations from American leaders and platforms. The method of treatment is such as acquaints the reader with not only the spirit of the movement but its personnel as well. No small part of the value and interest of the book lies in its discussion of the problems of socialism facing those within its ranks, such for example, as the questions of the attitude of Socialism toward the organization of a labor party in America analogous to that existing in England, its relation to the unions, both industrial and craft, and its attitude toward the middle class independent farmer.

The main conclusions of the author are tersely summarized in the following quotations:

"The inquiry has shown a movement whose doctrine is professedly Marxian and at most points actually so. The explanation of crises by a special overproduction theory has been largely superseded, the expectation of catastrophe materially modified, and the existence of surplus value based more and more upon induction from the facts of industry than upon the Marxian labor theory. The economic interpretation of history, however, and preeminently the class struggle doctrine, constitute the foundation of Socialist teaching in the United States." . . . "The tendency of original Marxian thought in America, in any case, is distinctly away from the discussion of theory, Revisionist or the contrary. Socialism, like religion, shares at present the trend of investigation and education toward the concrete and the utilitarian, rather than to the abstract, and the United States has entered upon Socialist activity at a state when the issue is too vital to give free play to the spirit of pure philosophy."

As a political party, American Socialism is pictured as possessing a definite organization characterized by "discipline, extreme democracy, and internationalism." With the exception of the non-affiliated opportunists, and the Socialist Labor Party, the party is a united body, though there are important internal differences in policy, shading from the constructionists on the right to the revolutionists on the left. In such important points as allegiance to the Marxian philosophy in general, acceptance of the discipline of the Socialist Party, and assent, with the exception of certain immediate demands to the national platform, the Socialists of the United States are in mutual accord.

The study fills a long felt need in bringing together in small compass up-to-date, impartial information about a movement which has ceased being of interest to the Socialist alone.

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Huntington, E. *Palestine and its Transformation*. Pp. xvii, 443. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

The main theme of this book is the relation of the land surface and the climate of Palestine to the people, at different times in the history of the region. While the character of the land surface has been changed but little since earliest historic times, the author believes that the climate has changed greatly. Progressive dessication has made Palestine of the present quite unlike Palestine of the ancient world. This is the transformation.

In elaborating this idea of climatic change, the author describes the geographic features of the different natural divisions of Palestine, as they were in ancient times and as they are now. In so doing sharp contrasts are drawn between such sections as the land of the Phenicians and the land of the Jews, Judea and the land of the Moabites, Samaria and Galilee. The intimate relation of the character of the country to the life of the people is demonstrated beyond doubt; thus the seclusion of Judea, sheltering its